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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATINGS, MICHIGAN.

TRAGEDY IN ARIZONA

GAMBLER SHOTS THREE OTHERS AND HIMSELF.

Intoxicated Man Runs Amuck in Gambling House Where He Had Formerly Worked—Mingling Letters of Value Found After Year's Time.

One of the worst tragedies in the history of southern Arizona, in which four men lost their lives, occurred in the border town of Nogales. Ferdinand Walters, a gambler, entered the Palace saloon, owned by M. M. Conn, walked to the poker table, and without a word of warning, drew a revolver and opened fire on the dealer, named "Cotton" Johnson, firing two shots through his head. Walters then turned on Conn, the proprietor, who was making his way toward the door, shooting him through the head and heart. The murderer then turned his weapon toward the monte dealer, shooting him through the back of the head. He fired a revolver, and a gambler, named "Cotton" Johnson, then turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his own brain. All of the victims died before being able to make statements. Walters had been in the employ of Conn, but had been discharged a few days before. It is said he was intoxicated at the time and that the saloonkeeper was one of the best known sporting men in the Southwest and a man of family.

FIRE LOSS \$500,000.

Flames Create Havoc in Wholesale District.

The fire Saturday night in the wholesale district of that city was the most destructive in the history of Omaha. The total loss will exceed \$500,000 at the most conservative estimate, and by some it has been placed considerably higher. A half block was burned over, but the immense buildings contained great jobbing stocks, which is responsible for the enormous loss. The buildings themselves were valued at over \$200,000 and were owned by the Mervin and Millard estates. The stocks of goods were generally covered by insurance up to the 50 per cent limit. A revised list of the losses is as follows: S. D. Mervin, on building, \$275,000; Millard estate, on building, \$275,000; Dr. Harold Gifford, on building, \$15,000; P. P. Kirkendall shoe company, on stock, \$25,000; M. E. Smith & Co., on stock, \$75,000; J. E. Snyder & Co., on stock, \$20,000; R. Bingham & Sons, on stock, \$25,000; Potter, Hyattson, lumber company, on stock, \$40,000; Vogelge & Dunning, on stock, \$25,000; J. H. Mullin & Co., on stock, \$25,000; Marsh Commission company, on stock, \$15,000; Moore & Co., on stock, \$25,000; Martin Cott Hat company, on stock, \$10,000. In addition to these there were a number of small losses, aggregating perhaps \$25,000.

MISSING LETTERS FOUND.

Lost a Year Ago, but Were Found Locked in a Safe. The mystery surrounding the disappearance of foreign letters, containing an aggregate of about \$100,000 in drafts, which were supposed to have been mailed at the local postoffice by a Sioux Falls, S. D., concern about a year ago, has been solved, and in an unexpected manner. At the time of the disappearance of the letters a complaint was filed with the postoffice authorities, and an attempt was made to recover the letters, but without success. Now the manager of the Sioux Falls concern reports that the missing letters have been found in an old safe which was being cleared of accumulated papers. The letters were left by the manager to be mailed, but it was a holiday, and someone placed them in the old safe, where they were forgotten.

Founder of Standard Oil Dead. Charles Lockhart, one of the great oil magnates of the country, died at Havana, Cuba, of pneumonia, at the age of 75. His wealth was estimated at \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. He joined John D. Rockefeller, William G. Warden and Henry M. Flagler in founding the Standard Oil Company and was a director in that corporation.

Russians Are Turned Back. Koupentzky's advance against the Japanese lines at the Shinkai River ended in a repulse at Sandow, which is admitted in official dispatches to St. Petersburg. General Mischevko was wounded.

Hussars Attack British Vice Consul. Hussars in Warsaw attacked a British vice consul with swords and seriously wounded him. A consular general also was attacked and Russia was called to account.

Perish in the Blizzard. Fifteen persons have been reported frozen to death in the Atlantic States during the blizzard, seven perishing in Greater New York, three in Jersey City, three in Baltimore and two in Boston.

Costly Fire in Minneapolis. Fire started in the Murphy-Travis Printing Company's plant, in the Harmonia Block in Minneapolis, and destroyed property valued at more than \$200,000.

Greatest Diamond Ever Discovered. The largest diamond ever discovered, weighing 3,025 carats and worth \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, has been found near Pretoria, in the Transvaal.

Business Men Commit Suicide. Paul Hauer, secretary and treasurer of the Hauer Mailing Company, committed suicide by firing a bullet into his heart. He was a prominent young business man of St. Paul, Minn. No motive for the act is known.

Capt. Davis Dead in Hold. Captain C. M. Davis, the best known whaling master of the coast lakes, was found dead in the hold of the steamer Roman in Milwaukee. He had gone to the steamer to inspect it, fell down the hatchway, and fractured his skull.

Business Suspended for Prayer. Between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday every store and factory in Burlington, Iowa, was closed to enable employees to attend revival services. Many residences are being thrown open daily for prayer meetings. Mayor Carter issued a proclamation urging all to close shops and spend the time in worship.

On More Kansas Quail. An account of the quail slaughter of game in Kansas the lower house of the Legislature passed a bill forbidding the killing of quail, and limiting the number of prairie chickens killed by each hunter to five a day.

FROM RICHES TO POOR FAME.

Benjamin F. Watson's "Down and Out" Story.

Benjamin F. Watson, who had a "Down and Out" story, whose career ending the other night at the county poor farm had all the pathetic features of the historic character. Benjamin F. Watson breathed his last at the age of 80, after being forty-five years a resident of this city. For twenty years he was one of the wealthiest citizens; he was one of the most successful business men and also for owning the fastest horses. He was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and came to Bloomington in 1860. He went through the Civil War in charge of a sutler's tent and made a large sum of money. He opened a wholesale grocery house and carried it on successfully. All through the '90s he was regarded as the fourth richest man in the city and was able to marry into one of the most prominent families of the county. His first wife died and he later married another girl, equally prominent. She committed suicide while a victim of ill health and tragic and killed his children. Watson became a traveling salesman for various firms in central Illinois and was regarded as one of the most successful on the road. Disipation, however, caused his ruin and he sank lower and lower until six years ago he was sent by friends to the county farm.

BABES WATCH BY DEAD MOTHER.

Median Husband, on the Hunt, Returns When It Is Too Late.

John D. Johnson, an Indian who has been hunting in the wilds of Arizona, hoped the end of the Arizona Central railroad, which is to be built a few days ago, would find his wife dead. The couple's three small children were keeping a fearful vigil in the stricken home beside the silent woman who could no longer respond to their cries. Taken sick suddenly in the lonely but, 100 miles from the nearest town, and with the children too small to realize their parents' distress or prove of any assistance, the helpless woman died without anything being done to alleviate her suffering. The husband brought his three children to Santa Fe, Marie and immediately started back on his long tramp to bury his wife in the woods near the house in which she died. The children have been sent to the Shawnee House for Indian children. Nobody accompanied the hunter on his homeward journey and he alone will be present at the burial.

HOLD UP THREE TROLLEY CARS.

Men Captured in Philadelphia Have Dynamite and Chloroform.

Three men who, according to the police, are members of the gang of safe robbers that for two years past have been operating in small towns along the Pennsylvania main line and in New Jersey, were captured in Philadelphia, and shot and seriously wounded Robert Bruce, a motorman, who resisted their attempt to hold up his car. Two of the gang were arrested, and held without bail. They gave their names as Hardy Coleman, 21 years of age, of Wilmington, Del., and Charles Ryan, 22 years of age, of Philadelphia. In their pockets were found, according to the police, a stick of dynamite, a bottle of chloroform and a sponge.

SLATER GIVES UP UNDER FIRE.

Police Take George Wagar After Twenty Shots Into His House.

After defying the police throughout the night from behind barricades, George Wagar, who killed his brother John, and shot and seriously wounded Robert Bruce, a motorman, who resisted their attempt to hold up his car. Two of the gang were arrested, and held without bail. They gave their names as Hardy Coleman, 21 years of age, of Wilmington, Del., and Charles Ryan, 22 years of age, of Philadelphia. In their pockets were found, according to the police, a stick of dynamite, a bottle of chloroform and a sponge.

FIRE IMPERILS MANY LIVES.

Three Tenements Burn and Several Persons Injured by Exposure.

With the temperature at zero and a 40-mph wind, a blizzard, driving clouds of snow, 150 persons were driven from their homes by a fire which threatened to destroy whole blocks of tenement houses in the Bronx, New York. The fire was subdued after six double-throated tenement houses had been destroyed. The financial loss is \$100,000.

Put All the Blame on Russia.

China's answer to the American government's communication calling attention to the Russian charges that the Chinese were violating neutrality was directed to Secretary Hay by Sir Chen Tung Liang Chen, the Chinese minister. In this reply China denies having violated neutrality, but says the government considers that Russia has violated neutrality in a number of instances.

Czar Issues Proclamation.

A proclamation issued in St. Petersburg by authority of the Emperor, pleads with the workmen to return to their labor and end the insurrection, and pledges widespread reforms for them. The new law giving part in the election is declared to be the work of the revolutionists, and the firing of the troops into the crowds is held justifiable.

Three More Killed by Yaguis.

Antonio Astoriano, a member of a prominent Mexican family, with two sons, has been murdered by Yagui Indians near where five Americans were slain recently. The family of M. Dones, a ranchman, were robbed, but they were allowed to go with their lives.

May Hand Nomination Back.

Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, in accepting election as United States Senator, told the Legislature that unless reform measures are passed he will not support the administration.

Will Not Appear at Private House.

Miss Lillian Russell, the actress, refused to offer \$25,000 to appear with her company in the home of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to amuse the guests, declaring she never will play the clown for society.

Strikers and Soldiers Battle.

Battle between strikers and soldiers in Radom, Russia, resulted in the killing of 150 or more persons. The Polish frontier is said to be in revolt and Austria may seize provinces for purposes of pacification.

Life on Earth 8,000,000 Years.

Just 8,000,000 years did the letheosaurs and scintillations inhabit the earth and the waters of the earth, according to the public announcement by Prof. John C. Merriam of the University of California.

New Revolution Reported Out.

A new revolution is reported in Santo Domingo as a result of the news of the prostrate assumed by the United States. Marines from Panama are being rushed to the island.

Business Structures Destroyed.

Five which started in the Furniture block in Lincoln, Neb., burned severely for several hours. When it was under

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

News of the Week Concisely Condensed.

Count Hubbard by Advertising—Berrien County Now Has No Timber Land.

—Favorable Outlook for Lumbering—Brothers Reunited After Thirty Years.

That it pays to advertise is proven by the marriage of Miss Eva Kille, a pretty girl of Oxford and Charles McKennie, of Winthrop, Man. Miss Kille inserted an advertisement in a matrimonial publication in a spirit of mischief. It was seen by McKennie, a correspondence was begun and later photographs exchanged. The engagement followed and McKennie got leave of absence from duty as engineer on the Canadian Northern Railway. He came to Oxford and met disappointment on learning the bride to be was not on a visit. He was directed to King's Mills and from there to another place, where he found the one he so eagerly sought. They hurried to Oxford and were married, and will reside in Winthrop.

Good Prospects for Lumbering.

The conditions for putting in logs this year throughout eastern Michigan are exceptionally good. In contrast to the conditions last year, with the market prospects decidedly better, nearly all manufacturers have been able to secure a satisfactory supply of logs. The past fall has been dry, enabling cutting and skidding to continue without interruption, and there is now plenty of snow for hauling and not enough to impede operations. The indications are that the eastern Michigan mills will have an available supply of over 500,000,000 feet of logs for the coming year.

Timber Land Is Scarce.

The last mill in the wooded land in Berrien county is being stripped for manufacture of fruit packages. A force of men has commenced work for the Colby Lumber Company of Benton Harbor by devastating a twenty-acre piece of timber land in Pipestone Township. The rapidly with which the woodmen have been working is shown by the fact that twenty-five acres of timber were more or less in Berrien county than cultivated land, ten years ago there were large strips containing fifty acres and within a month there will not be a woods containing more than five acres.

Meet After Thirty Years.

After being separated since thirty-three years ago, when the brother left home in Belgium and emigrated to America, Henry Dhuong of Detroit, Neb., and Charles Dhuong of Escanaba met for the first time in Escanaba the other day. The Escanaba mill was the scene of the meeting of the two brothers and it was through friends that they were brought together. Charles Dhuong has lived in Escanaba since 1875, coming direct from Belgium, while his brother followed to this country ten years later and settled in Nebraska.

Three Sweethearts; One Man.

Arthur Hanson, the administrator of the estate of Almeria H. Waters of \$800,000, has paid the inheritance tax on the \$800,000 that was left to his three old sweethearts, Miss Alice Kendall of Monroe, Miss Nellie Calahan of Saginaw, and Miss Kate Riley of Detroit. Each of the ladies was left \$100,000 apiece by their old admirer, who could never choose between the three. The ladies will soon receive the money.

Various Mining Companies Operating in the Lake Superior Field are of the belief the iron market during the coming year will be able to absorb about all the ore that can be produced in the lake region and are preparing to meet all requirements. The Steel Corporation is spending several millions of dollars for new railroad and mining equipment, new ore dock construction and new ships.

Found with Head Blown Off.

The lifeless body of Adam Nelson, aged 20 years, was found in a farm house two miles southwest of New Buffalo. The upper portion of the skull had been blown away by a shotgun. With one discharged cartridge in the chamber, the gun was found lying thirty feet from the corpse in a doorway leading to an adjoining room.

Within Our Borders.

Car-murders have a new \$5,000 bounty. A flat badge, recently completed in fifth year of Masonry.

Westford county contemplated the erection of a \$25,000 court house.

The Salvation army has invaded Michigan for a short campaign.

Muskegon folks have taken up the sport of sliding down hills on skis.

The Holland Council sold \$18,000 worth of light refunding bonds to a Chicago house.

Charles T. Smith has been appointed postmaster at Watson, near George W. Townsend.

By the breaking of the ice in the Basin river at Monroe thirty-five people who were riding in a sled went down into twenty feet of water.

Edward, the five-year-old son of Byron Stancher, of Dearfield, fell from his hand saw and was killed by the fall and head hit on the big log.

Frank P. Rollands, Jr., son of Frank R. Rollands, inspector of a rural mail route of Hillsdale, died at a hospital in Chicago of disease of the brain. Young Rollands was a student in the Hillsdale high school and a member of the football team. In the summer of 1902 he was injured in the head while playing with his team and an abscess formed on the brain.

The prosecuting attorney and health officer of Mason county are urging the supervisors to establish a county hospital, but the county does not take kindly to the scheme.

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Herbert Burman, a former Dearfield boy who is now teaching in the Philippine Islands, recently married a native Philippine girl. It is said that his father-in-law has considerable money.

Flint people are considering the advisability of continuing the queer method of lighting the city, by arches carrying incandescent lamps over the streets, or adopting the tower system from now on.

S. M. Chavon, of Pipestone, has received a model from St. Louis expressing approval for two specimens of apples. He sent to the fair one bushel of King apples averaging in weight 13 ounces.

Never before have so many men been employed in the mines, mills and smelters of the copper country as at present. The combined forces amount to more than 16,000 men, more than double what they were ten years ago.

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Spring Lake has let a contract for installing a system of electric lights.

Blackbirds has a new factory for the manufacture of patent hay and stock racks. It will begin operations in a short time.

Drillers are at work at St. Joseph in the hope of striking good mineral water which will make the city another Mount Clemens.

Dr. A. B. Channing, professor of materia medica at Michigan University, resigned his chair to go to the University of London, England.

Fire broke out in the heading mill of E. Jennings at Pinconning, destroying the dry kilns and a large quantity of heading. Loss about \$2,000.

A huge elm tree which was recently cut on a farm near Hesperia weighed 7,775 feet and sold for \$54.41. There were thirty logs cut from the tree.

Muskegon can have a packing and canning factory if it wants, but the farmers fear that it will ruin the place by bringing in a large quantity of packers.

Bentley, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill La Fecore of Milford, drank nearly an ounce of iodine. Dr. Lodge saved the child's life by the free use of emetics.

Two men were killed in Ypsilanti by a Michigan Central train. A mule car in the lake swam's union was found on one of the men, bearing the name William Kestner.

A Toledo man was in Milan the other day for the purpose of starting a fish factory, or rather a canning factory to make things out of fish and pack.

Caro is wrought up over the discovery that an organized gang of thieves has been operating in that vicinity for many months. Several members of the gang have been rounded up.

While falling trees for Thomas McCollough, near Laporte, Jacob Osterander was struck by a falling limb and instantly killed. He was about 30 years old and leaves a widow and three children.

Convinced in Muskegon of illegality, Winfield S. Howell, after listening to the jury's verdict, threw up his hands and fell to the floor unconscious in the Circuit Court. He is in a critical condition.

Charlevoix has organized a board of commerce, which will be incorporated with \$10,000 capital and start in to carry out manufacturing institutions that may be looking for a home and a home.

Jasper Circuit Court gave a verdict of \$12,000 against the Michigan Central Railroad Co. in favor of Warren S. Clark of Hunter's Creek, who lost an elevator in 1902 by fire from a spark from a locomotive.

Alpena Alchemists, at a special meeting, voted a bonus of \$500 for a site for a branch plant of the Sanilac Manufacturing Company. The Alpena branch will manufacture steel cutters and all kinds of sheet steel work.

One of the millers at the State convention at Lansing said that health foods cause many divorces. He claims that they tend to make the wives lazy and that husbands, in consequence of idleness, are in financial straits.

The Alpena county jail has more prisoners in it at present than at any time during the past two years. The supervisors are considering the construction of a new jail and the present condition of affairs calls for decisive action.

Erie Erickson, a retired soldier, is having himself in a town belonging to Edward, Copyright in Tallmadge Township. Erickson was 70 years old and came to this country two years ago, but could neither understand nor speak English.

Attorney T. J. O'Brien of Grand Rapids has announced his acceptance of the offer made by President Roosevelt through the Michigan Senators to appoint Mr. O'Brien minister to Denmark. It is expected that the appointment will be made in March.

A recently married young man in farmington suggested to his wife that they should argue some question frankly each morning, over which there was a difference of opinion. The first one tackled was the question of a woman being able to dress on \$75 a year. He took the affirmative, and when his wife was climbing into the hay loft and pulling the ladder up after him.

The finding of a dead baby under a cigar case in a house in Chicago has caused much talk. A dog carrying a parcel while journeying down the main street attracted much attention. The authorities, anxious to know what it might contain, took the parcel and after analyzing newspapers found the body of an infant. The village authorities have investigated a thorough search but have failed to identify the child.

In a joint debate between the University of Michigan and Northwestern University the decision was unanimously awarded to Michigan. Michigan had the negative of a resolution that corporations doing interstate business should be required to incorporate in some federal territory. Frederick M. Warner of Michigan provided and three Ohio Supreme justices, William T. Speer, J. F. Barker and J. A. Barker were judges.

Barney, because his wife would not concede to his wishes and give him a letter that he desired, E. E. Hardy entered the house of his father-in-law, William Hall, in Marion, and shot her twice. One ball entered the lungs and the other her shoulder. Her wounds are pronounced fatal. Mrs. Hardy had been shot in the back and her body was found in a closet. Hardy wrote a letter to his wife, which is alleged to contain things that would go against him at the trial of the case, and he went to the house for the purpose of getting it back. On being refused, he threatened to kill her, and finally carried out his threat. The victim was a bright young woman of 21 and leaves two infant children. Hardy was immediately placed under arrest.

A number of Grand Rapids men have reported several dozen men from Massachusetts and turned them loose near Persimmon with the idea of getting them well started during the next year, when it is hoped that the Legislature will pass a law closing the season.

Mrs. Ada Sheller Rudman, proprietress of the Hotel Sheller in Shelby, who on Dec. 4, last, was terribly burned by a fire in the kitchen, died in the hospital after weeks of awful suffering. Deceased was well known in hotel circles, having conducted hostesses in Hart, Fremont and other places.

Every member of the jury which convicted Edward Schaefer of Berrien county of the crime of manslaughter, has signed a petition for his release from prison. Schaefer was sentenced in May, 1902, to twelve months in prison at Jackson. A strong effort is being made by outsiders to secure his pardon.

Harry Brooks, 50 years old, was found dead in bed at his home in Grand Rapids. Coroner Lott was called and upon investigation it was found that the victim had taken a dose of morphine before retiring. He had been in the habit of taking morphine, but from indications the doctor concluded that he had accidentally taken an overdose.

CONGRESS

Mr. Beveridge made another ineffectual effort in the Senate Monday to have a time fixed for voting on the stretched bill. The opposing Senators were unwilling to vote on the bill until the amendments were disposed of, and Mr. Beveridge would not consent to a vote on them without an agreement extending to the bill itself. The amendments were agreed to. The amendments were agreed to. The amendments were agreed to.

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The accompanying illustration is of especial interest in view of the fact that the Japs have set themselves to the task of repairing and raising some of the Russian vessels that may be turned into serviceable craft. The sketch was made for the London Sphere by Charles Wyllie, the marine artist, after a careful examination of maps and charts of Port Arthur, together with all the telegraphic information on the subject, not only as to the position of the vessel but also as to the damage they sustained. The scene is presented as it appeared to the trained nautical and artist's eye. The smaller vessels shown in the picture, but unnamed, are torpedo boats and merchant craft hit by Japs shells.

Don't bring troubles to the table,
Don't touch anger, hate or sorrow;
Banish everything unpleasant,
Talk and eat with smiling jaws.
It will aid your own digestion,
If you wear a smiling face;
It will jolly up the others,
If you only set the pace.
Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to dwell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it
At the table.

Cares domestic, business troubles,
Ils of body, soul or brain;
Unkind thoughts and missing tempers,
Sorrow and causes of these pain,
Public woes and grim disasters,
Crimes and wrongs and right's defeat—
None of them are to be mentioned
When you sit down to eat.
Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to dwell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it
At the table.
—What to Eat.

MOLLY slipped lightly over the low wall and came toward the house. Holston, seated on the lowest step of the piazza, turned his eyes from the contemplation of a glorious sunset to the neat, girlish figure. His experienced eye took in every detail of the slender form from the crown of her fluffy brown head to the trim ankle which peeped out from below the clean, calico gown. He wondered if there was among the ladies who lounged in his mother's drawing room one who could show such an ankle—such a fresh complexion, such radiant eyes. Holston doubted it. But, after all, he thought what was Molly's charms compared with Molly herself, the sweetest little woman in the world.

"Heavily generous to-night, Miss Molly?" he called out.

"Yes, Geo.," she exclaimed triumphantly, exhibiting a foaming bit of pall. "Only she stepped on my toe," she added regretfully. She deposited the pall on the ground, and, settling herself on the step beside Holston, calmly removed her slipper. "It's torn," she said, inspecting it, "and the stocking, too." And she carefully regarded the little pink toe which looked out bravely from the rent stocking. "But it didn't hurt much," she added with a smile.

passed down the road, their shrill wail, the echoing through the night air. Holston looked after them with a sigh.

"...And I would give my millions," he whispered, as he turned wearily away, "just to be one of them."

And Molly, stumbling up stairs in the darkness, was crying softly and pressing against her face the hand which Holston had kissed.—Indianapolis Star.

OUR MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Our Interests There Well Guarded by a Comparatively Young Man.

While Japan is going through her great international struggle for existence, and when the friendship of foreign states means so much to her, the position of ambassador to the Mikado's empire is a place of no little importance. It is not fully known how much Japan and the world owe to the friendly and laudal course pursued by the American minister, Lloyd C. Griscom.

LLOYD C. GRISCOM, our minister, Lord C. Griscom, during this period. The Japanese are a sensitive people and a

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While Japan is going through her great International struggle for existence, and when the friendship of foreign states means so much to her, the position of ambassador to the Mikado's empire is a place of no small importance. It is not fully known how much Japan and the world owe to the friendly and useful course pursued by the American minister, Lloyd C. Griscom, during this period. The Japanese are a sensitive people and a

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person standing in a field. The person is positioned in the lower-left foreground, wearing a dark, heavy coat and a hat. They are looking towards the right. The background is dominated by a large, dark, textured object that appears to be a tree or a large rock formation, with bright highlights suggesting sunlight filtering through. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast quality, typical of older newspaper prints.

"Criminals seem to be the strongest kind of fatalists," remarked Judge Neff, of Pittsburgh, recently. Judge Neff is widely known as an authority on criminology, and his long experience as prosecutor, judge and lawyer has given him unusual opportunity of studying scientifically the causes and characteristics of crime.

"I have noticed that when a criminal is arrested after finishing one sentence, the second charge is generally the result of a crime almost exactly the same as the one which first got him into trouble. It seems like a strange kind of fatality. I've known instances where one criminal has been arrested and punished five or six times on charges exactly the same.

"What makes them do it? I'm not sure I can explain it satisfactorily, but I know it to be the case. It has occurred to me, and possibly this is the simplest explanation, that the reason for a criminal adhering strictly to one line of work is the same as the fascination which holds a gambler to a table, although luck is against him.

"Each failure or loss shows the victim a point which he has hitherto been ignorant of, and it is easy to convince himself that next time he will escape that mistake.

"And so it goes. Ever the next time, just one more chance, and then another, ever confident that the luck must change and that each turn of the wheel favors him, just that much better equipped and that much more likely to win, finally. Then there is the desperation, the unconscious and gritty determination to make a success of the situation.

In the Senate Monday evening Senator Anshuy introduced his civil service bill for Detroit. It provides for a non-partisan commission of four, to be appointed by the Mayor, who are to hold no other political offices. The Senate passed Senator Peck's bill prohibiting the use of benzene next of sodium as a propellant in the manufacture of dynamite has been struck on the bill amending the Kent primary election law, the Supreme Court having decided that it is unconstitutional to make candidates pay to get on the primary ballot. Bills were passed by both houses last week cutting off fees in Kent and Munkegon and providing that candidates must be based on party nominations. But then some very prominent lawyers have declared that a clause in the bill making the candidate declare that he accepts the petition to run is illegal. The Legislature has asked that the Kent bill be returned by Gov. Warner, in order that this clause may be stricken out and the Supreme Court's decision met.

Jesus at Jacob's Well.—John: 4:3-14.
John: verses 13, 14.
Golden Text. Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.—(Rev. 22:17.)

John, the Baptist did not cease his work when Jesus took up His. The Baptist continued to preach repentance, to baptize, and to proclaim the coming Kingdom. And all the while his disciples became fewer and fewer, while the crowds that flocked after Jesus increased and were continually. This was as it should be.

The Pharisees, who, apparently, had offered to great opposition to John, began to see that this successor of John's was of greater importance and would be a more dangerous opponent of their ways, and teachings. They began to be jealous.

For this reason, probably, Jews declined to move away from Judea for a time. His work was just begun, and He was to be the center of an unnecessary antipathy. So He started with some disciples to walk into Galilee. He took the direct route, through Samaria.

To understand the attitude of the Jews towards the Samaritans it is necessary to know something of the history of the Samaritans. As we see by their pride in Jacob and his well, they counted themselves Hebrews, but they were of a different blood. They were an unnecessary outcast to the kingdom of Israel, and a great part of the people were taken into foreign lands, other peoples from several different lands were put in their place. These, together with the Israelites that remained and those who filtered in from the north and the south, made the Samaritan people. And it is a tribute to the strength of the Hebrew religion that through these great changes it had held its ground.

The people of Galilee were more orthodox in their religion than the Samaritans and attended the annual religious feasts at Jerusalem, although it must have been often very inconvenient for them to go so far from home.

Here we see why it was that our Lord made so many journeys from Galilee to Judea, and why He did not little work in Samaria and Galilee in His ministry. By far the greater part of His time was spent in Galilee, but He went down to Jerusalem to the feasts, whence on each occasion save the last, He seems to have returned very soon to Galilee.

Whenever the Senate debates develop into personal colloquies, when one man after another joins in the discussion and remarks are made from the seats of Senators and the presiding officer is ignored; when the Senate becomes disorderly and needs to be admonished—then does President pro tem, Frye call the venerable Senator Pettus, of Alabama, to the chair and watch the result. Pettus will not allow one Senator to interrupt another without first addressing the chair and through the presiding officer obtaining the consent of the Senator entitled to the floor. A running debate is very difficult under such conditions, and the colloquies are interspersed by intervals of the chair, who declares first one and then another Senator out of order. The Alabama Senator performs this duty with such an air of gravity and an evident desire for decorum that no Senator can take offense.

The United States government, through the Department of Justice, has brought suit in the United States District Court at St. Paul to enjoin the General Paper Company from further operations. The suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, and its object is to break up a combination which is alleged to control the production, sale and distribution of paper in nearly the whole country west of Indiana. This conspiracy in restraint of trade, as described in the petition of the Department of Justice, is carried on through a selling company of nominal capital, the stock of which is held by 25 manufacturing companies. This selling company—the General Paper Company—is the exclusive selling agency for the product of all the companies, and limits the output, fixes the prices and allocates territory.

When United States Senator Philander C. Knox purchased the fine farm on which he now resides at Valley Forge he engaged in the milk business, supplying his neighbors with the product of his thoroughbred herd. Miss Frederick, daughter of Dr. Charles Frederick, who resides about a mile from the Knox farm, had for quite a number of years been supplying the villages of Valley Forge, but when placed in competition with the Senator's herd the customers of Miss Frederick began to fall off very materially. When it came to the ears of Senator Knox that he had as a competitor in business the pretty daughter of the aged country physician he proceeded to dispose of his cows, and since that time Miss Frederick has had an undisputed monopoly of the milk trade of Valley Forge.

The total issue of the commemorative series of postage stamps for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition reached only 287,490,260, as compared with a total for the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago of 2,014,233,700. The issue was even less than of the special stamps for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, which was 324,070,000. The total issue of special stamps for the Omaha exposition, covering the two-year period, was 22,532,340. The only reason for the falling off in the number of these special stamps issued given by Major Reeves, chief of the stamp division of the Postoffice Department, is that such newness soon wore off, and the people were satisfied with the ordinary regulation stamp.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and certainly that is probably not questioned by any man in the country, and secondly that no Senator or Representative in Congress. Senator Platt has been a delegate to eight national conventions in succession, beginning in 1870 and down to 1904. For twenty-eight years he has been going to the national conventions of his party and participated in the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, Garfield and Arthur, Blaine and Logan, Harrison and Merton, Harrison and Reid, McKinley and Hobart, McKinley and Roosevelt, and Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

One thing which Postmaster General Wynne mentioned in his annual report ought surely to receive prompt attention. That is the peril to railway mail-clerks through the use of mail-cars that are of lighter construction than the other coaches in the train. During the last fiscal year twenty-one clerks were killed and four hundred and thirty-nine injured. The position of the mail-car in the train is necessarily dangerous. The government puns the railroads liberally, and has a right to insist that the cars in which the mail is carried shall be strong and safe.

Five pensioners are on the roll on account of the revolution, 1,110 on account of the war of 1812, 4,374 on account of the Indian wars and 13,874 on account of the Mexican war. The great bulk of the roll is as follows: Civil War, invalids, 703,450; widows, 248,390; Spanish war, invalids, 0,200; widows, 3,062; regular establishment, invalids, 0,170; widows, 2,838.

Russia has been informally notified by the United States government that owing to the limited time at the disposal of the short session of the American Congress further negotiations on the subject of the proposed Russian-American arbitration treaty will be postponed. Only those treaties which are of uniform model can be laid before the Senate this session.

The gross postal receipts for the fifty largest postoffices in the country for December, 1934, as compared with December, 1933, show a net increase of about 9 per cent. The highest increase was 2 per cent at Peoria, Ill. The receipts at New York increased almost 6 per cent and Chicago almost 14 per cent.

Cabby watched his fare make a lengthy mental calculation of the distance he had been driven, select the exact legal fare, count it twice over, and then proffer it to him, with an expression on his face plainly indicative of "Now, then, you dare dispute it and I'll take your number."

But cabby didn't al-l-pute it. Instead he promptly accepted it; but, slipping his hand into another pocket, he produced a farthing, which he handed to the fare.

indisputable knitter. During the Egyptian campaign she and the ladies of the household employed themselves in knitting quilts, which at the end of the war were sent to Netley Hospital for the use of the wounded. One of these, made entirely by her Majesty and bearing an elaborate V. R. in the center, was the coverlet par excellence of the institution and in universal demand for a time. In assessing the claims of the candidates for the honor of sleeping upon it the medical staff naturally gave the precedence to the most severely wounded, and as the most severely wounded was the one who had been shot through the chest with a bullet which had, as it were, crawled upon, attached itself to, and lain upon the quilt, the claim of which was reached one night when a poor soldier, feeling something touching his breast-plate, woke up with perspiration pouring down his face and cried out, "Oh, sir, do anything you like with me, but for God's sake don't give me the quilt!"

consideration. If the morning only is available, the exercise should be light. Particularly is this the case if one has been engaged in any work. The supply of energy must not be drawn from at the beginning of the day. The afternoon is perhaps the best time for exercise, when one has gained strength from the absorption of the morning and noon meals. Those who exercise vigorously at night should eat a mid-day dinner. Exercise should always precede bathing, and not, as a rule, follow it. In this respect the ancient Greeks showed great wisdom. Exercise and bathing they called the two pillars of strength. Exercise was Hercules and bathing Apollo. Both were regarded with equal importance, and neither was complete without the

The champion tea drinkers of the world are the Tibetans. They buy it in "bricks" and drink it in pieces. The bricks are used as currency.

Harris, Aaron, Speaker.
 Agricultural—Fisher, Austin, Busley,
 Double, Tiffany.
 Apportionment—Pettibone, Grosvenor,
 Spencer, Busley, Higgins, Whelan, Mc-
 Craeken, Thomas, McKear, Read, Mc-
 Carthy, Shock, Monroe, J. S.
 City Corporations—Montee, J. S., Rob-
 inson, Heald, McCain, Ming.
 College of Mines—Eichhorn, Fisk,
 Baillie, McAuley, Smith.
 Deeds—Heller, Adams, R. N.,
 Towner, Benton, McCall.
 Eastern Asylum for Insane—Erickson,
 Lynns, Kelley, L. L., Turner, Walker.
 Education—Dunstan, Grosvenor, Can-
 field, Dewey, Attridge.
 Elections—Stone, Grosvenor, Dickinson,
 Stockbridge, S. H., Kelley, Ellis, Benton,
 Iverson, Spicer, Turner, Oerford, Oerft,
 Durgan.
 Federal Relations—Lovell, Dickinson,
 McAuley, Benton, Vance.
 Asylum for Criminal Insane—Notting-
 ham, Lovell, Adams, R. N., Bosley,
 Hland.
 Game Laws—Bland, Mackay, Watt,
 Ming, Hays.
 Upper Peninsula Prison—Shook, Mc-
 Call, Lord, M. W., Fairbanks, Mc-
 Craeken.
 Village Corporations—Waters, E. Fair-
 banks, Parker, Swell, Clark.
 Ways and Means—Ward, Lane, Dur-
 ham, Morrice, Beal, Stannard, Simpson,
 Benton, Nank.
 Michigan Asylum for the Insane—
 Thomas, McKear, Dunstan, Brockway,
 Huntington.
 Military Affairs—Simpson, Lovell,
 Bland, Brockway, Stannard.
 Mines and Minerals—Spicer, Notting-
 ham, Iverson, Powers, Bosley.

Normal Schools—Pettit, Read, Han-
ton, Harrison, Hinton.
Northern Asylum for the Insane—
Higgins, Hunt, South, Powers, Watt.
Printing—Van Keuren, Pettit, Dun-
can, Knight, Beal.
Private Corporations—Lord, Eickhorn,
Gordon, Fisher, Burbank, Partlow,
Hend, McAuley, Dewey.
Public Health—Fairbanks, Pettit,
Nottingham, Bridmore, Jerome.
Railroads—Read, Higgins, Thomas,
Gordon, Knight, Primmer, Huntington, O. H.
Adams, Mann.

Louis Hieb, formerly of Camden, N. J., is now in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in Colombo, island of Ceylon.

Union Theological seminary has started a course in Old Testament history for children from 9 to 12 years old who live in its vicinity.

The Rev. Hudson Taylor says that opium in China "doing more harm in a year than the united efforts of all our Christian missionaries are doing good in a year."

ton Booth is the leader, the congregations at the 53,000 services during the year will have valued over 60 halls and buildings reached 1,900,955 persons.

According to the Congregationalist, the average Congregational minister dies at the age of 67, after thirty-six years of ministerial service.

The Rev. Henry Marsh Warren has been holding religious services in New York hotels every Sunday for some time, and is meeting with great success.

Dr. J. H. Fooseh, the American Imperial delegate to the general conference from Foochow conference, has returned to his work in Foochow, China.

King Edward has just presented the monks of the Great St. Bernard monastery a magnificent new plane, to replace the one given by Queen Victoria half a

Conquest of the Great American Desert

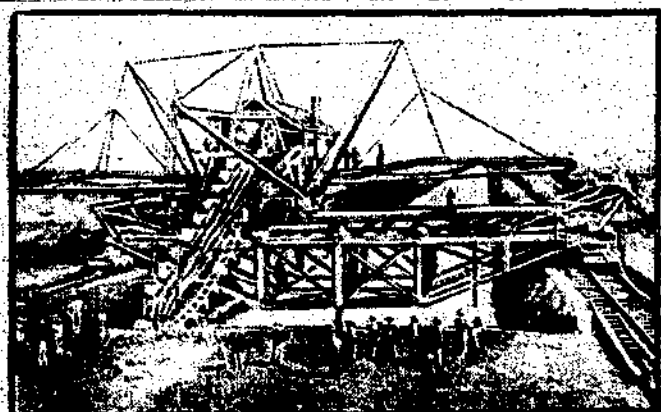
Pat and the Point.
Mr. Paul Thiemann, whoever he may be, says something in a recent issue of a Denver paper which is pat and to the point. We herewith produce the first few paragraphs of his article:

When one beholds the complacent failure to comprehend the nature and condition of Fur Western Irrigation, it is maddening. I have seen one man, who is thoroughly posted, almost break into wild tears of rage over the ever-recurring evidence that the people at large, the people right here, the national government, the State governments, and that the public information and the individual knowledge of the subject at this time are strangely dense. The public is fed constantly with lovely articles about the grand national irrigation works under way, while the fact is that all the great values mentioned concerning reclamation of the arid region are the result of private initiative and enterprise and capital.

Few people understand that the national irrigation fund is nothing but a bulk of capital which may be advanced to build reservoirs and ditches, upon a guarantee that the owners of the lands to be irrigated will repay the cost to the fund. The national fund is not to be depleted, but must be replenished by the payment back of the cost of the work, as assessed by the government engineers, and if signatures to such pledges can't be secured, the works proposed will not be built.

Knowing that all government work costs vastly more than if done by private capital, and the United States failing to guarantee the limit of the cost, lots of landowners won't sign, and there you are. Meanwhile the government officials knock private enterprises and warn the people against them, when, as the situation stands, it is only private enterprise, in promoting irrigation districts, that in Colorado, at least, is really doing anything.

Excavator for Irrigation Canals.
A thousand men toiling with shovels and wheelbarrows from sunrise to sunset.



DOES THE WORK OF 1,000 MEN EVERY DAY.

It could not accomplish as much work as the great steam excavator shown in the illustration performs. In eight hours, the burning sun or rain in torrents has no terrors for this mammoth earth-devouring monster. The scene is from a photograph of the construction work on the irrigation canal in Colusa County, California. The artificial river thus created is six miles long, 100 feet wide, and 35 feet to the top of its banks. The Sacramento river furnishes the water which makes fertile 150,000 acres of fruit ranches.

The excavator travels on its own railway tracks on each side of the canal, and as the work proceeds the track is taken up and relaid ahead of the sides of the ditch.

The steel buckets, which have sharp, cutting edges, move constantly by means of endless chains, and empty their load of earth first on one side, then on the other. Wide endless belts carried on rollers carry the earth to the sides of the ditch.

All these movements of the machine are controlled by one leverman, who may be seen in the cut standing on the platform on the left of the bucket. He has control of five separate levers, one for raising and lowering the bucket chain, one for moving the car to the right, and another for moving the car to the left, and another for moving it forward on the side track, and the fifth controls the engine. The rapidity and facility with which all these movements are made is surprising, especially considering the momentum and immense weight of the car and

bucket and the accompanying machinery which is about 200 tons.

Milk River Irrigation Project.
The Great Falls (Mont.) land office has received instruction to withdraw from all forms of entry 270,480 acres of land, in connection with the Milk river irrigation project. Part of the tract withdrawn lies northwest of Havre, extending irregularly from the line of the Great Northern to the international boundary, comprising part of the chain of lakes, reservoir sites and lands lying along Milk river and Sage creek.

Another portion of the tract lies west of the Montana Central, between the Big Sandy and Box Elder creeks, and is presumably withdrawn in connection with the Marias Diversion canal portion of the Milk river project.

Discover a Water Supply.
Residents of the Pecos valley in New Mexico are excited by the discovery that underlying more than 600,000 acres of desert land is apparently an inexhaustible supply of water. The fame of the region has spread throughout the country, and even to portions of Europe. The water gushes from the ground wherever borings are made and pours over a thirsty land, transforming it into a garden of almost remarkable fertility.

Dividing the Tips.
Tipping has been reduced to a very fine system in some English hotels and restaurants. "I was sitting at a table with the manager of one of the well-known London restaurants," says a writer. "I am short-sighted and I never know one waiter from another. I always say to the waiter, 'I've tipped the wrong one.' The manager laughed. 'Fritz,' he said, 'the book.' The book was opened upon the table and disclosed columns and rows of figures opposite the names of waiters. Between them the manager and Fritz explained the system.

"Every penny given in tips was cast into a common fund in charge of a waiter elected by his fellows. At the end of the week the sum was distributed. Three classes were arranged by the manager, according to efficiency, and the shares were in corresponding proportions, so that the Junior who favors with the same is by no means equally rewarded with the expert who can advise in the matter of wine.

"Waiters keep a jealous eye on their fellows, and the man suspected of pocketing a tip finds his position un-

BIG WOLF DRIVE HELD.

Two Hundred Hunters with 150 Dogs Resisted and Killed Fifty Wolves.

The greatest wolf drive in the history of the West was held in the United States pasture preserve near Chattanooga, O. T. recently, says a Lawton special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The drive was not only the greatest, but also the most successful. Nearly 500 wolves were killed, and countless rabbits and other small game. There were many accidents, but none of them was serious. Fully 200 hunters participated, with nearly 150 dogs. The hunters and the dogs came from the country towns in a radius of 50 miles.

In addition, about 500 spectators, chiefly women, witnessed the roundup. An old-time basket dinner followed, and while the consumption of food was enormous because of the extraordinary appetites the hunt had aroused, there was plenty for all, and several baskets were filled from what was left.

No other wolf hunt was ever so thoroughly advertised, and by noon, the hour set for the drive to begin, the day being cloudless, all the participants were in the places that had been assigned to them by the general of the hunt, J. W. Williams.

Under his arrangement the hunters, with their dogs, were placed to form a circle about the portion of the pasture over which the drive was to be made.

The preserve includes 450,000 acres, but only a part of it could be covered by the hunters. The scene of the hunt was a flat grassy prairie, the only trees being along streams that run through it.

The "circle of death" was over 10 miles in circumference and nearly 4 miles in diameter. The hunters were close enough together to guard the spaces between them and to use their shot guns effectively if any of the hunted creatures should attempt to escape.

At the word from the general the division commanders passed the command to move along the long line and within five minutes the circle began to close in on its prey. Simultaneously the dogs were unleashed and the work of death began.

The spectacle of the great round line contracting slowly while the wolves, seen on every hand, dashed frantically about the encircled plain looking vainly for a place of exit was sufficiently thrilling to satisfy any one with the love of sport in his heart.

The order of the general of the hunt was that no shots should be fired until the roundup unless wolves should try to escape through the cordons. Many of the beasts did make this desperate dash, but few got away under the rain of shot.

When the circle had become compact and the hunters were not more than 75 yards apart the slaughter began. It was extraordinary that, with such promiscuous shooting, some of

the hunters were not killed, but you Oklahoma workmen usually hits that at which he aims, and there were no human casualties in this case.

After all the wolves that were caught in the corral were slaughtered their pelts were taken by enterprising dealers and the carcasses were left strewn upon the plain to become food for the thousands of their fellow creatures whom the hunters had not harmed.

By the time the slaughtering was completed it was late in the afternoon and everybody was hungry for the feast that awaited.

War on Cocaine in India.
The drug cocaine has laid such a hold on the natives of India that the authorities are making strenuous efforts to prevent its unrestricted distribution.

Within the last few years a shipment of cocaine worth a lac of rupees (\$25,000) was shipped to Calcutta, and the excise department intervened, with the result that the cocaine had to be sent back to England.

The results of taking cocaine regularly for any length of time are dreadful. The immediate effect is a delightful feeling of languor, the ultimate effect is the ruin of mind and body.

In Europe and America the drug is usually taken by injection, but the Indians found another method. "Pan-sari" was already an institution. "Pan-sari" was a kind of native chewing

gum. It consisted of a leaf answered with blue and rubbed with areca nut, cloves and various aromatics. Then the native added cocaine and found "pan-sari" an excellent means of taking the drug.

The abuse of cocaine by the natives grew to such an alarming extent that two years ago a measure was introduced prohibiting the sale except by licensed persons. Native offenders against the law have been prosecuted in large numbers.

How Carlyle Talked.
I have heard Carlyle pour forth a continuous stream of impassioned denunciation for more than an hour at a time, and so keen were his characterizations, so felicitous his arrow shots of criticism, so rich his satire, so intense his patriotic sympathy with all that belonged to national life and character, that no listener could wish the wonderful utterance to cease.—"Retrospects."

Willing to Quit.
First Poker Player—I say we quit the game, now we're even.

Second Poker Player—Event! How do you make that out?

First Poker Player—Why, you had all of my money a while ago and now I've got all of yours.—Kansas City Times.

Our greatest glory consists not in never failing, but in rising every time we may fall.—Goldsmith.



Congressman Vespaian Warner, nominated for Pension Commissioner, is beloved of Civil War veterans throughout the country.

Starling in life as a neave-boy, he was but a mere youth when the war broke out, but at once he went to the front and served for five years, part of the time as a private. After hostilities closed he entered Harvard and was graduated from the law department of that university in 1888. Returning to his home at Clinton, Ill., he began the practice of law, and speedily won prominence in public affairs. His Congressional experience began with the Fifty-fourth Congress, and he has been nominated by acclamation for every term since that time. He was born at Mount Pleasant (now Farmer City), Ill., April 23, 1842.

The Minnesota State Historical Society may take steps to have statues of Henry Hastings Sibley and Alexander Ramsey placed in statutory hall in the national capital.

Prof. Goldwin Smith's recent speech before the Canadian Club at Ottawa is said to be his farewell appearance on the platform.

Minister Conger, now representing the United States at Pekin, will return to this country next summer, to remain, it is said.

United States Senator John H. Mitchell, who was indicted for alleged conspiracy to defraud the federal government of public lands, has been a resident of Oregon for forty-four years. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1825, obtained a common school education, studied and practiced law, removed to California, and thence to Oregon, where he has been prominent for over a quarter of a century. Senator Mitchell has been a member of the United States Senate four times; first, he was chosen in 1872 and served until 1879. He was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1901. In 1907, however, twenty-eight members of the Oregon House refused to take the oath of office, and he was defeated. He was sent back to the Senate in 1901 to succeed George W. McBryde, and his term expires in 1907.

Gov. Nathan, the noted Apache chief, has learned to read, and can write his name. He is exceedingly proud of his accomplishments.

Parcell Poles, a full-blooded Ojibwa Indian, grandson of a former chief of the tribe, is a notable in St. Louis.

Rear Admiral George Wood Peckham, U. S. N., soon to retire, entered the naval academy in 1870.

A. A. Lavigne, auditor for the Philippines, will succeed Dr. Wilson as chairman of the Philippine exposition board.

F. H. Trimble, a student at Morningside college, Sioux City, has sailed for China, where he will teach Chinese boys American handicraft.

Mr. Trimble's work is to be entirely new in the missionary field in China. He will introduce and take charge of an industrial department at the Boys' Theological school at Hing-Wa. The main lines of work will be cotton-weaving and the manufacture of furniture. At the start employment will be given to fifty Chinese boys who will work their way through school. After the industrial work is well under way at Hing-Wa it is to be extended to many other schools in that part of the empire.

The Rev. Ellis Jaffe of Pretoria, South Africa, is officiating at a Jewish synagogue in Baltimore at present, and may become permanent cantor of the congregation.

Prof. William P. Trent has finished a volume comprising a select anthology of the writings of American authors from earliest times to the present.

John L. Griffiths, to whose care the late President Harrison left his private papers, has discovered among the latter an intimate history of the general's administration, written by himself.

Professor Charles P. Neill, who has been appointed Commissioner of Labor by President Roosevelt, to succeed Carroll D. Wright, has been a resident of many years, and is popular on account of his identification with charity work.

Since a short time after the founding of the Catholic University, he has occupied the chair of social and political institutions. Professor Neill gained wide distinction as assistant secretary to the commission that arbitrated the differences between the anthracite coal operators and the striking miners.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the educated Sioux who married Blanche Goodale, known as a poetess, has finished a series of animal stories.

William Correll Greene is not only the "copper king" of Mexico, but owns several million acres of land in that country and Arizona as well.

Result of Boycott.

The only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions throughout the country to destroy the business of one of our largest industries—the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., and at the open threats in the official union papers, that the entire power of the National and State Legislatures of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders" of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the unions in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years, and helped to build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to conspire to ruin anyone who does not purchase from them upon their own terms.

An ink maker or paper maker who failed to sell his ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the publisher in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his ink; the cabinet maker might stone you if you refused to buy his goods; the manufacturer to discontinue certain people because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

If a man has labor to sell let him sell it at the best price he can get just as he would sell wheat. He has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business, or attempt to ruin because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannical and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some thing to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house, or to have that paint taken off and put on again by "the union" or all sorts of dirty things happen to him, his employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted, and his life made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or turn the carpenter the "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and prevent damage to his property and the plumbers "union" does things to him. He cannot put a nail in a fence, or a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers, plasterers or carpenters "union" is up in arms and if he carelessly takes a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it the bakers "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot, and is a slave to a better himself or do the needful things without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera, if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power and by managing workmen, have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workmen and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the President to remove certain citizens from office because the "Unions" weren't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions replace the law of this government and the union leaders dominate over the Chief Executive.

This is a government of and for the people and no organization or trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men as shown in their defiance of law and support of law breakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men and even women and children, destruction of property and murder, dynamiting of property, during the past two years is perhaps the most terrible volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the Civil War. We are in a horrible period of lawlessness, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens

are abused, crippled and murdered in dozens and hundreds by an organization or trust, having for its purpose, thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city, should be chased by a mob, should be beaten and bruised, should have his mouth pried open and carbolic acid poured down his throat, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron nailed shoes, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the Eternal Air, a fleet American Men of War would assemble there, clear for action and blow something off the face of the earth, if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that has now passed into history.

"We refuse to join any conspiracy of organized labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employees upon the orders of any labor union. If they can make their boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the captain on the bridge and in command."

This set the writers in labor papers crazy and they rebuked their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double column denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay in dues to their labor leaders. The usual course of vilification epithets common to labor union writers was indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizen's association was started and mass meetings held. Good citizens who happened to be members of local labor unions came out and the unions entirely, for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about eleven years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the State of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek, no city of its size is as prosperous, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people stand together with the other citizens in the organization of the Citizen's Association with the following preamble and constitution:

Whereas, From 1891 to 1904 the strikes instigated by Labor Unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and,

Whereas, The acts caused serious damage to the city and its markets, we hereby declare that at that time; and,

Whereas, Since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of strikes and Labor Union disturbances which have been prevalent elsewhere; and,

Whereas, The employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of Labor Unions, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously declared their intent to continue such policy; and the employees of this city, who are the best of whom our homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of Labor Union leaders; and the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and,

Whereas, The attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peaceful conditions and continuous prosperity in marked contrast to the condition existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of Trade Unions; it is therefore

Resolved, That the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek can be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people, by the formation of a Citizens' Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.
ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

First—"To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, prosperity and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek."

Second—"To speedily assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions."

Third—"To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference."

Fourth—"To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment one with another in all the relations of life."

Fifth—"To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever."

Sixth—"To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship and desire for the best interests of their employees, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship."

Seventh—"To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all of the best citizens of Battle Creek, that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek."

Then follow articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc. This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens, including our work people.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general hell of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, have proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms which guarantees to the workman and to the manufacturer, fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The new-coming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The standard wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor and the employer when he is ready to buy may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The new-coming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the State laws and to refrain from any lockouts or strikes. The employer, on the other hand, reserves to himself the right to discharge any employee for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first-class workmen who will continue to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unions. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employee and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employee, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey" has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare, and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employee, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity.

The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their work people, merchants and citi-

zens as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence and the losses brought on by labor unionism run amok, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace now with cheap coal and good water, first-class rapid facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Association."

Identification.
The public should remember that there are a few Labor Unions conducted on peaceful lines and in proportion as they are worthy, they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But we do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law abiding unions show undeniable evidence of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people. As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that raised the obnoxious declaration of Oath, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men hunt into rebellion when the king did not touch their pockets. Imagine if you can their indignation, protest, had he sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat and murder them, blow up their houses and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good true American citizens can be found in the unions and that they deprecate the criminal acts of their fellow members, but they are often in bad company.

But only birds were spots. So the honest, law abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a union man "holer" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the law breakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the law breaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the nation forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they could all off the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts.

This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not join its criminal conspiracy. We are plain American citizens and after free from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property or commit murder.

We do not pay thugs \$20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family nor \$30 for an eye knocked out.

We try to show our plain, honest regard for study and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the State.

We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law, abiding peaceable union man and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn, truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under "orders" of any labor trust.

You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with "union" gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron shod heel, the freedom of our brothers.

You would gag us with a silver bar and muffle the appeal to the American people to harken to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for their families.

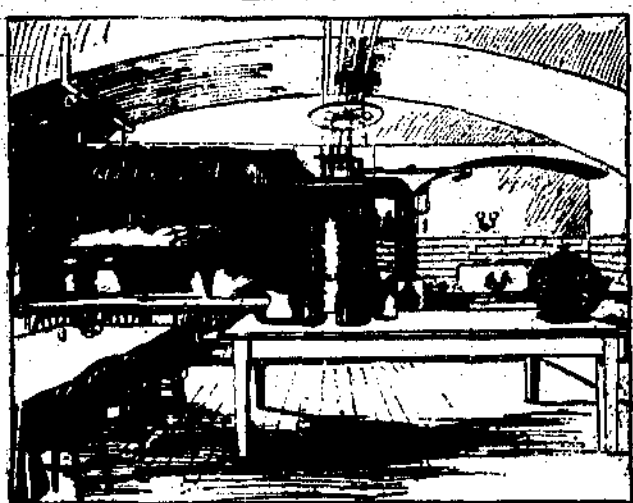
Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our work people and ourselves the infamous offer is declined."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

Note by Publisher:

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MAIN KITCHEN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.



As may be seen from this cut, the principal kitchen of the executive mansion is amply provided with all of the modern contrivances which can in any way contribute to the successful maintenance of such a country as the United States. There is no unnecessary elaboration of the premises, and that makes it easier for everything to be kept immaculately neat. Official entertaining has become such a business at the White House that it requires a special genius to conduct the culinary and of it.

Going By-By.
And it's hot for the land of By-By.
Astride of papa's knee.
With two big hands for the stirrups
And two little lips for the sea.
And now we are off at a gallop
Through meadow and valley and
wood
For a visit to Peter Piper
And Little Red Riding Hood.
And maybe we'll call on the fairies
Down there in the hazel dell.
For where Papa Honey will take us
The horse himself can't tell.
And maybe we'll call on Miss Muffet
And maybe—and maybe we'll come
To where one little pig went to
the market.
And one little piggie stayed home.
But this I know, that so surely
As the little piggie could talk,
So surely we'll nod in the saddle
And the gallop will come to a walk.
And then we will be at the stable
And tenderly horsey will stand
While mamma lovingly leads us
To the dream-decked lullaby land.
—Collier's Weekly.

The Broadening of the Hacketts.

BY MARY E. MITCHELL.

"Guess you're right, 'Melia," said Mr. Hackett, laying down his knife and fork, preparatory to a long draught of fragrant coffee; "but I don't see how I can manage it, nowadays, this year. I've got my last installment to pay on the mowdown lot next week, and it will take every cent I can spare. We'll have to put off being improved till another time."

Amelia straightened up with an air of conscious capability, which brought a faint tinge of pink into her usually pale cheeks. The children gazed at her respectfully. All but Bobby, who was naturally irreverent and who secretly held all school teachers cheap, not even excepting his own sister.

"I will see to the expense, father," she replied. "The school board pays my way and I am going with the Farmington teachers by train. You can drive over in the three-quarter and that will save car fares. Then mother can put up a lunch, so that all the cost will be admission tickets, and I have saved enough to pay for those. It does seem like too great an opportunity to be neglected."

"Well, then, dear heart, so it does," responded Mrs. Hackett, taking Totty's plump first out of the mug which it was rapturously churning the milk. "It's real smart of you to lay by all that, and never a word. I'm proud of you, 'Melia!"

Amelia's face deepened into rose-red. It was pleasant to have her efforts appreciated. She did not begrudge the money. It never should be said that she instructed other people's children, and neglected her own family's intellectual welfare. Nevertheless, her salary as village school teacher was meagre, and this had been a little in the nature of a sacrifice.

"I suppose we can leave Totty at Letty Rich's for the day," continued Mrs. Hackett. The prospect of filling a big lunch basket which would be equal to the demands of the hungry Hacketts, and of caring for a restless family during hours of slumber, did not just then appeal to her. But her life being built, like that of most mothers, on the plan of self-sacrifice, she said nothing of the kind.

"There is to be a model kindergarten for children," answered her daughter. "I should like Totty to have the advantage of it."

"Well, if we're going to take a day off," remarked Mr. Hackett, pushing his chair away from the table, "I guess we've got to do a bit of hustling now. Robert, you can go at the onions, and if they aren't done better than the best you've ever had yesterday, not a step will you go tomorrow."

It was vacation time, and when Amelia had dutifully helped her mother with the morning's work, she wandered out of doors, to the edge of the orchard slope and sat down on the soft grass. The world spread out before her, broad and beautiful, but it was the world of the country, and Amelia's soul longed for more.

Weston was a lonely little village, apparently overlooked by anything which hinted of progress. Even the railroad made a detour, as if to ignore it, and established the nearest station at Farmington, four miles away.

It was at the Farmington Academy that Amelia had been routed to long for culture—that elusive ideal—always, in her mind, to be attained by a capitalist. She had tried to equal the same interest in her family, but while they were proud of her, they remained sadly content with the simple, homely life, which included no literary or artistic aspirations.

Amelia, smiling under the apple trees, shook her head dejectedly as she thought of some of her elder brothers and their subsequent failures. The very Christmas before she had given her mother a pretty bound book of essays, which was warmly received. It now occupied a proud position on the center table, its leaves uncut.

Her gift to her father had been a photograph of a Botticelli Madonna. Mr. Hackett thanked his daughter with what heartiness he could summon, and confided to his wife that it seemed "kind of heathenish and unnatural in the bargain." As for him, he "didn't want any prettier picture than that," waving his hand toward the window framed view of rolling meadow lands and upland pastures, all adrift with snow and flecked by the shadows of the swiftly passing clouds. No, Amelia's family were certainly not desirous of culture.

"But," thought Amelia, "their ideas must be broadened by the fair!"

The annual fair had always been held in a distant part of the country, too far away to be even considered by the Hacketts. This year several counties united, and were holding at Farmington, fifteen miles away, the greatest exhibition ever given in that part of the state. Besides all the ac-

commodations of the usual county fair, it offered educational features in the shape of lectures, practical demonstrations, concerts, and an "unprecedented display of art treasures," to quote the handbill.

Amelia, in spite of former failures, conscientiously set to work to make her family visit to the fair as profitable as possible. That night at the supper table she produced a number of neatly written slips of paper.

"Method is as useful in pleasure as in work," she announced, in her most pedagogical manner. "I have gone carefully over the program for tomorrow and picked out the features advisable for each. On father's slip I have put picture gallery, concert, lecture on the ancient Greeks, stereoscopic exhibition of famous statues. Mother, picture gallery and concert in the forenoon. In the afternoon there is to be a meeting of the Federation of Clubs, with a lecture on sociology by the state president. Ellen, picture gallery, taking notes of pictures liked and why, concert. Willard and Robert, collection of rare coins and stamps; debate: 'War or Arbitration'; portrait gallery of famous men. Susie and Milly, exhibit of art needlework, concert, stereopticon. Totty, day in kindergarten."

"I think if you follow these," continued Amelia, with pardonable pride, "you will find that you can accomplish more than if you wandered aimlessly about."

The Hacketts received the slips of paper in silence. Somehow, they could hardly tell why there was something depressing about them.

Amelia had a glorious day at the fair. By a judicious economy of time she got in far more, even, than she had planned. As she hurried eagerly from place to place she saw nothing of her family. "Quest!" she thought. "I should think I would run across them somewhere."

When the Hacketts got home that night they were too tired for utterance, but the next morning, at the breakfast-table, there certainly was no excuse for their studied silence.

Finally Amelia broke the ice. "It was a feast!" she sighed. "I can live for a year on it. Did Totty enjoy the kindergarten?"

Totty's mouth was full of bread and butter, but she murmured something which sounded like "merry-go-round."

Mrs. Hackett looked a trifle embarrassed. "Well, now, 'Melia," she said, "to tell the truth, Totty didn't get much of it. You see, she cried so when I tried to leave her; and then there were so many things for her to see, it did seem a shame to coop her up all day."

Amelia made no comment. "Did you see some beautiful embroidery?" she asked the twins.

"Yes, sister," answered Milly. "It was very nice, but we liked the merry-go-round better, and the crystal maze was lovely."

"Punch and Judy was great!" broke in Bobby. "But I liked varanaparra soda and the shooting gallery best. I got six drinks out of 'em."

Amelia's blue eyes opened wide, but she said nothing. Totty, who had swallowed her mouthful, puckered up her little red lips and breathed out a bit of a tune. Willard grinned.

"Whistling Rufus," he said.

Amelia looked puzzled. "Did you hear that at the concert, Totty?"

"Yes," replied the little one. "Funny ducky man!"

Amelia's expression became severe, but she turned to her mother with a forbidding sigh. "The concert was fine, wasn't it?"

"Yes, dear, yes," replied Mrs. Hackett. "It was grand, I dare say, but I didn't hear much of it. You see, the children were so restless I had to come out."

"What did you think of the club lecture?" continued Amelia.

"Well, now, 'Melia, I don't see just how it happened, but after I'd sampled all the jams and looked at the quilts I was fair beat out, and I just set down and watched the folks, so I didn't get round to the lecture. There were some real handsome quilts, daughter."

"I didn't see them," remarked Amelia, coldly.

"They were elegant," went on Mrs. Hackett. "I'm going to start in on one of the biscuit patterns. And the drawn rug! Land, they were splendid!"

Amelia turned to Ellen. "You must let me see your notes on the pictures," she said.

Ellen squirmed uneasily. "I didn't exactly take notes," she admitted. "Soon as I got there Henry Much came up and asked me to go round with him. Somehow we didn't have time for the pictures. I looked over the catalogue coming home, though, and marked the prettiest names."

Amelia tried once more. "Did you see that copy of Paul Potter's bull, father?"

"Well, there," answered Mr. Hackett. "I didn't! But that didn't count so long as I saw the real article. Hand some, too! Didn't know he belonged to Mr. Potter. Thought the name was Stevens. We can match the show in pigs, though, can't we, Willard?"

The next time Amelia went to Farmington she called on a former teacher of hers. "It's no use," she said, dismally, relating the story of the fair. "It seems as if they didn't want to be broadened. It was just money wasted!"

Miss Silson laughed. "You haven't learned all life's lessons yet, Amelia. As for its being money wasted, they all had a good time and saw the things they were interested in, and that's a good deal in this world."

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Hooks and Eyes.

"The hook and eye is one product of civilization that Oriental races cannot be educated up to," said a manufacturer who was discussing export trade. "Our firm made strenuous efforts to popularize hooks and eyes in China, Japan and India, but we had to admit defeat and retire from the field."

"We sell hooks and eyes all over the world, even to the Esquimaux; but the Oriental doesn't take them. This is partly due to the mode of dress prevalent in the Far East. Garments are cut to conform to the fig-

ure, of soft, clinging material, and after the style has been adjusted it is held in place by a small twisted cord around the waist. Unlike our fastenings, there practically has been no change in the national costumes of China and Japan in centuries. The nearest approach to the hook and eye in use there is a sort of garment fastener resembling the frogs on a military great coat, and even this is not general."—Philadelphia Record.

Showing the White Feather.

Look around you at any of the now numerous afternoon receptions and just count the women and girls who wear toques and the picturesque brimmed hats, each supporting a rampant white plume or a softly curling white ostrich feather. Note that the plumes are white. The only exceptions that count are the beautiful changeable green and blue feathers which the women wear to accord with their Scottish tartan suits of dark green, black and dark blue.

WHAT AGRICULTURISTS HAVE DONE.

There seems to be a gold mine on every farm.

Department reports are rather dull reading, as a rule, but the American farmer will be vastly entertained and no doubt flattered by the perusal of those paragraphs in the report of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson which deal with the wealth taken from the soil by the "man with the hoe"—a purely figurative term in the West, where farms are as large as principalities, and sowing, reaping and binding are done by machinery almost as complicated as a printing press.

If the farmer does not think himself a superior being to the mechanic and the professional man after reading about his contributions to the national wealth, as set forth in this report it will be because there is still a mortgage on his homestead and he is waiting the floor night in painful calculation about meeting the interest. If that is the case, he must be the owner of a New Hampshire rock pasture or of a wood lot beyond the reach of a portable saw mill—surely he cannot be one of the happy mortals indicated in the Secretary's Arabian Nights tale.

There seems to have been a gold mine on every farm and plantation outside New England in 1904. The corn crop foots up almost 2,500,000,000 bushels, affording a value big enough to pay the national debt, with something left over. Cotton was another bumper crop. The Secretary estimates the value of the flat and seed at \$600,000,000. Hay and wheat together represent a value of more than \$1,000,000,000. It is estimated that the rice crop amounts to 900,000,000 pounds, and oats break all records except that of 1902. Mr. Wilson calculates that the principal crops will bring \$2,353,338,000 when they are all marketed, an increase of more than \$400,000,000 over 1903. There is a total of \$1,335,949,289 worth of horses on the farms, and of mules \$21,532,432. The American has had some wonderful years' work, and if all the roosters were to stand up line and crow their triumph, the salute would make a much greater volume of noise round the world than England's drumbeat. Shoulder to shoulder, as hens would probably make an unbroken phalanx from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate. They lay 1,666,000,000 eggs a year, and in the busy season two weeks of their labor would pay a year's interest on the national debt. And still it is sometimes a problem where to get a fresh egg, and how to procure the money to buy it.

If the Secretary breaks into the following psalm, who can blame him?—certainly not the farmer: "An occupation that has produced such an unthinkable value as one aggregating nearly \$5,000,000,000 within a year may be better measured by some comparisons. All of the gold mines of the entire world have not produced since Columbus discovered America a greater value of gold than the farmers of this country have produced in wealth in two years; this year's product is four or six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks; it comes within three-fourths of a billion dollars of equalling the value of the manufacturers of 1906, less the cost of materials used; it is twice the sum of our exports and imports for a year; it is two and a half times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways; it is three and a half times the value of all minerals produced in this country, including coal, iron ore, gold, silver and quarried stone."—Evening Sun.

How Sleep Captures Us.

The coming of natural slumber is by stages. The general repose would seem to be made up of many little sleeps, which are premonitions of Nature's approaching control of the body. These little sleeps take each sense separately and obscure it. They take the physical organs one by one and shroud them slowly till all are quiescent.

Of the five guardian senses that protect us from danger while awake, the eyes are the most important.

But mortal sleep comes with darkness; sight is useless in the dark; therefore, in sleeping, the eyes close first of all.

Next after sight, taste is lost; then the sense of smell. When "half asleep" one's sight, taste, and smell are gone. Hearing is the next to succumb, the sense of touch deserting last of all.

The same slow approach of sleep is noticed in the muscles and sinews. Drowsiness begins at the feet and spreads slowly upwards until the brain is reached.

In waking, the process is the same, but it is reversed.—Waverly Magazine.

Smokeless powder throws off a faint haze which is clearly discernible through violet glasses.

Hair may be transplanted, and under favorable circumstances will grow as well in its new as in its original situation.

Venice is built on seventy-two islands.

WOMEN'S FASHION

Be Friendly on the Way.

I have journeyed on life's highway till the dust points to noon.
And I've learned some useful lessons on the way;
I have proved them o'er and o'er, and I prize them more and more.
And I think you can depend on what I say.
You may hold yourself aloof, and may think it is a proof.
That you're made of some superior sort of clay;
But you'll always find it pays in many different ways
To be friendly to the people on the way.

If the day is dark and dreary, and the way is rough and steep,
And some weary sister falters on the road,
You will never feel the weight, be the burden small or great,
If you turn about and ease her of her load.
And you'll often see the time when a sovereign's merry chime
Will be a friendly offering sent me—
When to give a little sum, some mishap to overcome,
Will keep some needy sister on her feet.

I have learned that shabby garments often clothe a noble soul,
And misfortune lies in wait for great and small;
Better help a friend to-day who is stranded by the way—
For who knows but that to-morrow we may fall.
Then speak out before the crowd; let your voice ring clear and loud,
And put your heart in every word you say.
For a friendly word, you know, or a face with smiles aglow,
May help a downcast sister on the way.

Male and Female.

Young men who have postponed the choosing of a wife in the comforting knowledge that there are seventy thousand "superfluous" women in Massachusetts alone may be a little startled by some of the information contained in the census bulletin which shows the proportion of the sexes in the United States.

There are still many more women than men in Massachusetts, and in some other Eastern States, but the numerical difference is constantly decreasing, and in the country at large the number of males exceeds the number of females, and has exceeded it in increasing proportion at every census since 1820. Until 1890, there were more males than females in the United States, but since that time the increase in excess of males had been checked by the losses of the Civil War. In 1880 there were two hundred and forty-two more males than females in each ten thousand of the population. Since then the women have gained slightly.

The former great excess of females in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was due largely to the presence of textile factories, which attracted farmers' daughters who desired work from other parts of New England and from Canada. Changes in machinery have made men the more profitable operatives, and so have turned the tide in the other direction.

On the other hand, there is noticeable all over the United States an increase in the number of females in the cities and of males in the country. This, too, is in part the result of industrial conditions. The great extension of opportunities for self-support in city life is a potent magnet for women. The excess of females is greater in the District of Columbia than anywhere else in America, a fact due to the number of women employed by the government.

It is a fact worth noting that in all the old civilized countries there is an excess of females. This country is properly classed as civilized, but it is not old.—Youth's Companion.

Sheet of Cream Fanne Cloth.

The illustration shows a skirt of cream fanne cloth. There are five stitched panels alternating with panels that have double-attached inserted plait in center. Stitched band of same border the plaited panels. Finish of suit gold buttons and cream coutache. Suitable for cloth.

A New Field for Women.

Another calling which has been opened to women is that of an officer of the law, although it is doubtful if many of the gentler sex will enter this new field. The city of Honolulu has a woman filling this position, and she is not only young and pretty but wealthy. She is Miss Helen Wilmer, and her father is one of the great sugar kings of the Pacific, worth several millions. It was her love of children and animals which caused this young woman of 24 to seek this appointment. She is a mounted officer and wears on her soft felt hat the silver badge of her calling. She carries a revolver. Not long ago this unusual young woman found that the captain of a vessel which had lately put into port had for some slight offense locked her two little girls in a cabin and kept them on bread and water for three days. Alone

Fluffy and Flat Accessories.

How to Be Slender.

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